

## MORE LIGHT ON CUBA ASKED

THE MORGAN RESOLUTION AGREED TO  
BY THE SENATE.

IT REQUESTS THE PRESIDENT TO SEND IN  
RECENT CUBAN AND SPANISH CORRESPOND-  
ENCE—THE ALABAMA SENATOR TALKS  
TO A SLIM AUDIENCE—ANOTHER

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED  
IN THE HOUSE.  
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 15.—Senator Morgan spoke to-day in support of his resolution introduced yesterday, requesting the President to furnish recent Cuban and Spanish correspondence to the Senate. The speech was rather temperate in tone compared with former utterances on the same topic by the Alabama Senator, but it expressed with sufficient vigor and emphasis the sympathy which he has always felt for the

Speaking of the President's Message, Mr. Morgan said that it was of the most impressive importance as a statement of the leading facts, and that he had not heard that Spain controverted any of the President's statements. He condemned "the cruel and inhuman butchery" practised by the Spaniards and said that if the United States wanted to stop a war of annihilation and extermination it had no time to lose. Congress, he said, should not hesitate to declare, for the reasons stated in the President's Message, that the independence of Cuba is recognized. The people and the property of the island were, he declared, the prey of guerrillas, who had become robbers, cut-throats, assassins and pirates and an end had to be put to that.

In commenting on the President's Message Mr. Morgan said that it was a marked feature in it that the President assumed that the issue between Cuba and Spain was either independence or extermination. The President had warned Spain that the time for decisive action was near at hand, and if he should now say that the time had arrived the American people would sustain him.

American citizens of Cuba had rights under the law of nations which the courts of the United States and of all neutral countries were to protect and enforce, even in spite of opposition from the President, if he should oppose them. The United States Government should be in the most humiliating state of "innocuous desuetude" if it extended no helping hand to the sufferers in Cuba, and if it refused to forbid further

devastation and death which a cruel Government was now inflicting. After quoting some paragraphs from the President's Message, Mr. Morgan asserted that Congress had never been confronted by a stronger or more moving statement of facts than had been thus solemnly laid before the political and war-making department of the Government.

Mr. Morgan went on to discuss the case of American citizens sentenced to death in Cuba on account of their connection with the Comptoir, and spoke of the United States standing by and witnessing that tragically because interference would be perilous and injurious to certain business interests. If the United States were to intervene at all, he would prefer open war. He would vote for a resolution to that effect—his justification being the laws of nations as he understood them and the feeling that he entertained for those who lifted up their appealing voices against the cruel and agonizing agonies, cruelty and misrule. No State in Spanish America had ever been forced to endure such oppression in peace and war as the President in his Message had justly charged to Spanish rule in Cuba. He would not vote for a resolution so alternative but the single choice between the continuous repetition of the terrible evils portrayed by the President, or a base, humiliating delay while rapine and destruction were rampant, in

might relieve the United States from a duty which it owed to humanity and Christian civilization.

At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech, which was read from manuscript to a small number of Senators, the resolution was agreed to.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby directed to take such action as he may deem necessary through its authorized officials, severe condemnation of the methods of warfare pursued by its forces in Cuba, and especially of the means resorted to in the murder of General Antonio Maceo.

rights and privileges in the ports and in the territory of the United States enjoyed by the most favored nation.

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby directed to demand of the Government of Spain through its official representatives, that all armed forces of Spain be at once withdrawn from the island of Cuba and its ports, and to take such steps as may be necessary to enforce such demand.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## ENLISTING IN CUBA'S CAUSE

EIGHTY-FIVE WELL-DRILLED MEN  
LEAVE BOSTON FOR NEW-YORK.

DENVER EXPECTS TO SEND A BODY OF 300 WELL  
EQUIPPED SOLDIERS—SEVERAL RECRUITING  
OFFICES ESTABLISHED IN INDIANA.

Boston, Dec. 18.—Eighty-six-year-old, stout, intelligent and well up in military tactics, left Boston last night bound for Cuba, where he will fight for the army of the insurgents. His way will be through the hands of the United States army, under the command of Louis Marshall, of East Boston, who has been seen in actual service. He was a corporal in the Union Army during the Rebellion. Since the outbreak of the war in Cuba his sympathies have been with the insurgents, and he has in many ways assisted them materially.

The men who volunteered their services to the cause over a month ago, and since that time they have been drilling persistently every day and anxiously awaiting the time for their departure. They received no pay, and are now anxious to return for their families, and to be in the way of a return for their services.

despite no promises of money. They were recruited by the Cuban Junta in this city, but they persisted in their requests to be enlisted as volunteers. They were given uniforms, rifles, and cartridges, and said they were willing to die if necessary for the cause of Cuba. They even paid their own expenses, and when they boarded the cars this evening each man carried in his pocket the latest revised manual of military tactics and enough money to purchase supplies for many days. They

money to purchase supplies for many days. They will buy their own rifles and side arms, if necessary, before they sail. Their commander, Mr. Marshall

will receive a captain's commission in the insurgent army when they arrive in Cuba. When they reach the suburbs, where they will be drilled with other recruits for a few days, after which they will all embark for the seat of war. The men will be shipped from New-York to Jamaica on a British steamer, after sailing in small parties to Cuba, landing at some of the small ports. Inlet of

which the Spanish as yet know nothing of. Some may go via Jacksonville. Many men have been sent to Halifax by sail and shipped from that port.

to Jamaica on British ships as colonists. A few of them went by boat from Portland to New-York, and thence to Cuba by way of Key West.

**ARMED TO THE TEETH AND WELL EQUIPPED.**

Denver, Col., Dec. 15.—Armed to the teeth and equipped for war, a body of 300 men, with cannons and camp utensils, will leave Denver in a few days.

to cast their fate with the Cuban insurgents. The men will be under the leadership of Dr. H. L.

To-night the arrangements are practically complete. Two hundred of the men give up lucrative positions. Dr. Darnell says he cannot as yet give their names. Some of them are military men of ability, trained to the usages of war. They will pay all expenses of their campaign, even to the ex-